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[DAILY GLEANER 2 Oct]

LEFTIST FRONT LEADER OBJECTS TO METHOD OF CHOOSING PRESIDENT

PY071443 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 1433 GMT 6 Oct 80

[Text] Cordoba, 6 Oct (NA)--Carlos del Campo, founder of the Popular Leftist Front (FIP) in Cordoba District, has objected to the method used by "only three persons who arrogated to themselves a right which belongs to the Argentine people" to appoint Lt Gen Roberto Viola (ret) president of the nation.

In a communique issued here today, Del Campo states that "the decision of the military junta to elect General Viola president of the republic was made known, and the people have not taken part in this decision." He added that "only three persons, who arrogated to themselves a right which belongs to the Argentine people, elected a new president."

He recalled that "13 million people took part" in the last national elections on 23 September 1973 and pointed out that "however, 7 years later, only three commanders took part in the elections."

Del Campo said that "it is well understood that since Congress was opened on 22 May 1810 the power to appoint leaders as well as the unrenounceable right to decide on future economic policy, policy which Mr Martinez de Hoz has assured the U.S. bankers will not change, belongs to the Argentine people alone."

ARMY CHIEF OF STAFF DISCUSSES CREATION OF IV CORPS

PY080158 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 0955 GMT 7 Oct 80

[Excerpt] Buenos Aires, 7 Oct (TELAM)--Army Chief of Staff Maj Gen Jose Antonio Vaquero has released the names of the new directors of military institutes and chiefs of army units. He also announced that training exercises for reserve personnel will be carried out this month and that the creation of the IV Corps is envisaged for the medium term.

He made these announcements yesterday during his regular Monday meeting with accredited newsmen at the Libertadores Building, the headquarters of the Army commander in chief. He confirmed that a plenum of Army generals will be held. The meeting was also attended by Army Under Secretary Brig Gen Raul Ortiz and by Army Press Secretary Col Jorge Alberto Justo Pellejero.

General Vaquero said that in keeping with the Army's organic evolution, the creation of the IV Corps is invisaged in the medium term. The IV Corps will be headquartered in Santa Rosa, La Pampa Province. He reported that preliminary contacts had elicited great interest and support from provincial officials, despite the concern expressed by some sectors of the population.

He said that several mass media publications have conveyed concern over the problems that would stem from the establishment of a large command in that area and noted that should be opposition persist, the Army commander in chief will consider valid alternatives in other areas of the country for the headquarters of IV Corps.

BRIEFS

COST OF LIVING INCREASE--(NA)--The cost of living index rose 4.5 percent during September, the Ministry of Economy announced yesterday. Wholesale prices rose 2.8 percent and building costs 5 percent. Clothing went up only 2.4 percent and foods and beverages rose 3.6 percent. The September rise brings the cost of living increase for the first three quarters of the year to 60.4 percent. The increase over the last twelve-month period was 84 percent. Agricultural wholesale prices rose 2.2 percent and non-agricultural wholesale prices 3 percent. Imported goods rose 3.9 percent. Wholesale prices rose 44.2 percent during the first three quarters of the year and 54.6 percent over the last 12 months. [Text] [Buenos Aires HERALD In English 7 Oct 80 p 1 PY]

GARCIA MEZA VOWS TO CRACK DOWN ON EXTREMISTS

PY072353 Paris AFP in Spanish 3008 GMT 4 Oct 80

[Text] La Paz, 4 Oct (AFP)--In a speech delivered yesterday in Cochabamba, in the central part of the country, Bolivian President Luis Garcia Meza stated that instead of threatening extremists, he will make them disappear.

Accompanied by the other members of the junta of commanders, General Garcia warned peasants about the threat posed by extremism and appealed to them to keep tighter control over it. He also recommended that they promote both work and unity.

Commenting on the country's economic situation, he said: Those resources that should have been yours, brother peasants, were pocketed by the politicians, including former presidents Walter Guevara Arce and Mrs Lidia Gueiler. He made it clear that the armed forces had taken over the government in view of Mrs Gueiler's resignation.

Commenting on the previous governments and politicians, he said: "They never came to you, brother peasants, with tractors, shovels, mattocks or wheelbarrows, but only to deceive you and to ask you for your votes so that they could cling to power once again."

"Now," he said, "this is a different government which is guided by honesty. This government is not like theirs."

Commenting on the congressmen, he said ironically that they had been smuggling cars across the border.

GUEILER COMMENTS ON COUP, POPULAR RESISTANCE

PY071748 Paris AFP in Spanish 1625 GMT 6 Oct 80

[Text] Lima, 6 Oct (AFP)--Former Bolivian President Lidia Gueiler has said that Gen Luis Garcia Meza must be sorry for having staged a coup. She has also denied stating that she lacked the necessary guarantees in Argentina to be able to travel through that country.

The exiled former Bolivian president was interviewed by Peruvian journalist Carlos Paz on Saturday during the flight from Lima to New York aboard the plane that flew her to Frankfurt. This interview was broadcast over Peruvian television and a Lima radio station. It was also published in a local newspaper today.

The former president said that Garcia Meza must now be sorry for having staged a coup. The problem was that the military thought that the extreme leftists were united in Bolivia, that the workers were organized in militias and were armed.

They were wrong. They have already realized that there was no unity among the leftists, nor were there organized militias nor were the people armed. The former president explained that the only arms the people have are their hopes that democracy will reign.

Asked whether it was true that she did not leave the country through Argentina because she believed that there were no guarantees for her in that country, she said that she had never made any statements in this regard--she was not allowed interviews while she was in asylum at the nunciature--but said that she had asked to leave by the Lima route.

She also denied having resigned her post as president voluntarily, still less only 19 days before the Congress elected a new chief of state, and said that she had no desire to get involved in politics after 30 years of public service.

She finally stated her hopes for a return of democracy to her country and said that she will devote the coming months in Paris to writing her memoirs.

FIGUEIREDO URGED NOT TO INVITE PINOCHET TO VISIT BRAZIL

PY070242 Brasilia Domestic Service in Portuguese 2200 GMT 6 Oct 80

[From the "Congressional Report"]

[Text] Emphasizing that the opposition voted against the visit President Figueiredo will make the Chile, Deputy Iram Saraiva demanded that the president make the following decisions: first, refrain from inviting Gen Augusto Pinochet to visit Brazil and, secondly, ask him about the whereabouts of those Brazilians who have been reported missing in Chile since the ouster of Allende. Saraiva read a list of those missing persons.

TRANSPORTATION MINISTER: OIL SUPPLY TO LAST UNTIL JULY

PY080058 Porto Alegre Radio Guaiba in Portuguese 0200 GMT 7 Oct 80

[Excerpt] Brazil will not have oil supply problems until July 1981 if the current supply-consumption rate is maintained, Transportation Minister Eliseu Resende has said. He added that the country has 96 million barrels of oil in stock, of which 142,000 barrels are being used daily to compensate for the suspension of Iraqi shipments. Based on the above figures, Minister Resende concluded that it will take 300 days for the Brazilian oil reserve to plunge to a level considered critical, that is, 45 million barrels of oil.

DEPUTY BLAMES U.S. AID AGENCY FOR EDUCATIONAL PROBLEMS

PY080036 Brasilia Domestic Service in Portuguese 2200 GMT 7 Oct 80

[From the "Congressional Report"]

[Text] Deputy Mario Hato has proposed the creation of a congressional investigation committee to investigate the nefarious consequences the Education Ministry's agreements with the U.S. AID have had for education in Brazil. The deputy from Sao Paulo State has blamed the state of collapse of education in Brazil on the U.S. AID's interference at all levels of the Brazilian educational system, to the point of having control even of the distribution of powdered milk in elementary schools. Deputy Hato added that the U.S. AID-Education Ministry agreements had been kept secret until 1976 and were inspired by that principle which was so properly described by Juracy Magalhaes as follows: What is good for the United States is good for Brazil. As a result of the agreements, a business philosophy was adopted in the educational system, schools became enterprises and the proliferation of isolated institutions was stimulated. Deputy Hato said that these institutions have increased in number since 1973 and were marked by a low level of teaching, which was expensive for poor students and was entirely unrelated to a university education. He said that education cannot be promoted amid misery, ignorance and disease and that the time has come to implement a broad reform to safeguard public schools and to discourage the trend of putting educational responsibility into private hands, thus reversing the principle advocated by the agreements with U.S. AID, which have had painful consequences for the country.

BRIEFS

FIGUEIREDO'S POPULARITY DECLINES--According to a survey of opinion conducted by Gallup among 2,896 residents of urban areas of all Brazilian states from 10 to 28 August, the government of President Figueiredo had in August its highest rate of disapproval since its inauguration on 15 March 1979: 59 percent of those surveyed disapproved of the government, 33 percent are satisfied with the government and 2 percent had no opinion. [Porto Alegre Radio Guaiba in Portuguese 0200 GMT 7 Oct 80 PY]

GOVERNMENT: MIDDLE EAST WAR COSTING COLOMBIA $100,000 DAILY

PA060353 Paris AFP in Spanish 0220 GMT 6 Oct 80

[Text] Sincelejo, Colombia, 5 Oct (AFP)--The Colombian Government revealed here today that the war between Iran and Iraq is costing this country $100,000 a day, some 5 million pesos.

Minister of Mines and Energy Humberto Avila Mora said that Colombia is being affected by a rise in the prices of gasoline and ACPM (oil and petroleum composite for diesel engine vehicles) in the international markets.

He explained that by absorbing the adjustments in the purchase of these two petroleum byproducts, Colombia is spending $100,000 over budget. He pointed out that although Colombia does not buy petroleum from the Middle East, a 10 percent adjustment on gasoline and 15 percent on ACPM are affecting the nation's economy. The minister said that "this is the thing for which we must pay in the Middle East war."

Avila Mora pointed out that in this situation, the Colombian Government will not be able to continue subsidizing the domestic prices of fuels and hinted immediate raises. These raises, it was said, will occur on Friday, but the government has remained silent regarding the percentage of increase.

VENEZUELAN BORDER CLOSURE AFFECTS SHIPMENTS OF FOOD

PA071253 Paris AFP in Spanish 0125 GMT 7 Oct 80

[Text] Bogota, 6 Oct (AFP)--Inhabitants of Puerto Carreno on the border with Venezuela have reported that a serious situation has resulted from the closure of the border ordered by Venezuelan authorities in the past few hours. This information was provided by the correspondent for Caracol Network in that town, located 800 km east of Bogota.

According to the inhabitants, the Venezuelan National Guard is preventing Colombians from crossing the Orinoco River, which is the only access route in that zone. This measure also affects inhabitants of Puerto Ayacucho and Puerto Paez. In view of the scarcity of foodstuffs which will result from the restriction of movements, the inhabitants of the region have appealed to the government of Bogota to intercede with the Venezuelan authorities, Caracol added.

SENATE COMMISSION VISITS SAN ANDRES AREA

PA052000 Bogota Cadena Radial Super in Spanish 1730 GMT 5 Oct 80

[Text] San Andres, Colombia--The Atlantic naval forces and members of the second Senate commission flew over the Colombian cays in the Caribbean today. They were on an information-seeking visit of the area. During their stay at the archipelago, the legislators carefully studied the situation of the Colombian military bases and decided that they must be expanded and strengthened through the acquisition of new equipment. The Senate commission will conclude its visit to the Atlantic today.

MILITARY COURT ACQUITS SIX ALLEGED GUERRILLAS

PA051741 Madrid EFE in Spanish 1641 GMT 5 Oct 80

[Text] Bogota, 5 Oct (EFE)--A Colombian military court today released five [as received] persons accused of being members of the guerrilla organization 19 April Movement (M-19), it was learned here. Their names are: Helena Vargas Samper, America Leonora Vera, Carlos Avila Ramirez, Augusto Sanchez Sereno, Eduardo Enciso and Elizabeth Vidal. These persons who had no relations with the subversive group, were on trial here by a military court together with another hundred persons, presumably members of M-19.

HUMAN RIGHTS GROUP PROTESTS VENEZUELAN ACTION ON SABOTEURS

PA040357 Paris AFP in Spanish 0010 GMT 4 Oct 80

[Text] Quito, 3 Oct (AFP)--The Latin American Human Rights Association expressed its serious concern over a Venezuelan court martial's withdrawal of the charges against four persons accused of involvement in the sabotage of a Cubana de Aviacion airliner in which 73 persons died.

This criminal attack on 6 October 1976 cost the lives of 57 Cubans, 11 Guyanese and 5 Koreans as a result of the bombing of the aircraft which was on a regular flight from Caracas to Port of Spain, Barbados, Kingston and Havana.

The Latin American Human Rights Association said that the acquittal of the four accused means amnesty for terrorism and the promotion of this type of criminal attack on human rights.

It is said that the association hopes that the Venezuelan court martial which is deciding the case will reject the verdict of acquittal as a proof of its awareness and respect for the right to life. It adds that the court martial should confirm the arrest of the accused, against whom overwhelming evidence of guilt has been presented.

The association also expresses its best wishes that relations between Latin American and Caribbean countries will be strengthened within a framework of understanding, mutual respect and cooperation so that democratic coexistence can be strengthened.

GUAYAQUIL POLITICAL PARTY HEADQUARTERS FIRED ON

PA072137 Quito Voz de los Andes in Spanish 1730 GMT 7 Oct 80

[Text] Following a complaint filed at the police station, it was learned that the Change, People and Democracy Movement headquarters in El Guasmo Sur, Guayaquil, was fired upon early yesterday morning by unidentified persons. The submachinegun fire caused damage and great alarm among the families living in the area, who were sleeping at the time.

Briefs

OIL RIGS FROM MEXICO--The Ecuadorean State Petroleum Corporation [CEPE] has signed a contract with the Mexican enterprise Industria del Hierro to purchase two drilling rigs to be used in the eastern fields. This machinery will cost over 336 million sucres and will be paid for with a loan from Mexico's Export Bank. [Quito Cadena Ecuador Radio in Spanish 2300 GMT 12 Sep 80 PA]

JAPANESE OIL PURCHASES--According to reports from Tokoyo, the Maruzen Oil Company, Japan's largest oil refinery, will import 15,000 barrels of oil a day from Ecuador. Maruzen is the first Japanese private enterprise to purchase oil from our country. Japanese imports had previously been made on a government-to-government basis. A company spokesman said a renewable 1-year contract has been concluded by declined further comment. Japanese oil imports last year totalled 3.8 million barrels. They have increased this year, however, as imports from April to June alone totalled 3.1 million barrels. [Quito Voz de los Andes in Spanish 1230 GMT 2 Oct 80 PA]

OIL DISCOVERY IN PUNGARAYACU--The Ecuadorean State Petroleum Corporation [CEPE] has reported the discovery of an oil deposit in the area of Pungarayacu, near Tena, capital of Napo Pastaza Province. CEPE spokesmen said the discovery was made after drilling a shallow well. The oil stratum is approximately 75 meters thick and the oil is 18 degrees API. [Quito Voz de los Andes in Spanish 1230 GMT 2 Oct 80 PA]

FOREIGN MINISTER NOGUES CONDEMNS SOMOZA KILLING AT UN

PY031456 Asuncion LA TRIBUNA in Spanish 3 Oct 80 p 1

[Excerpt] In the speech he delivered at the United Nations, Paraguayan Foreign Minister Alberto Nogues strongly condemned the terrorist attack that killed Gen Anastasio Somoza. Nogues condemned the terrorist activity in Paraguay and noted that his country had been a victim of attacks by international communism on several other occasions. The foreign minister also referred to the social and economic growth that Paraguay is experiencing.

In his speech Nogues also reasserted the Paraguayan Government's decision to break relations with the Nicaraguan Government because of the terrorist attack against Somoza. Nogues noted that he has proof that the attack against Somoza was ordered from Nicaragua.

ARGENTINE SPECIAL ENVOY TO LOOK INTO SITUATION OF ARGENTINES

PY080225 Asuncion HOY in Spanish 4 Oct 80 p 9

[Excerpt] An official of the Argentine Foreign Ministry, Carlos Gago, arrived in our country yesterday to look into the situation of Argentine citizens in Paraguay, including the situation of 160 Argentines who were expelled from this country recently. Some of the Argentine citizens who were expelled want to return to Paraguay, since they have personal problems to take care of in Asuncion, and for this reason the Argentine Foreign Ministry is taking the necessary steps so that these individuals can be readmitted to Paraguay.

GOVERNMENT DECREES 20-PERCENT FUEL PRICE INCREASES

PY071859 Asuncion Radio Primero de Marzo in Spanish 1500 GMT 7 Oct 80

[Text of decree issued by Industry and Commerce Ministry on 7 October]

[Text] As provided for by decree No 16,597 of 9 June 1980, which establishes the maximum prices for the public sale of petroleum byproducts produced by Paraguay Refineries, Inc (REPSA), and law No 847 of 1962, and in view of REPSA's request to the Industry and Commerce Ministry to adjust the price of fuel, since the price of crude oil and its byproducts, as well as the increase of their import costs, have changed the bases which served to fix the prices decreed by law No 16,597 of 9 June 1980, and in accordance with the agreement granted by the Economic Coordination Board, it is established that the maximum prices for the sale of petroleum byproducts which are imported or produced by REPSA will be the following:

Regular gasoline--120 guaranies per liter, which represents a 20-percent increase;
Premium gasoline--150 guaranies per liter, which represents a 20-percent increase;
Aviation fuel--165 guaranies per liter, which represents a 17.8-percent increase;
Kerosene--70 guaranies per liter, which represents a 16.7-percent increase;
Turbo fuel oil--85 guaranies per liter, which represents a 16.4-percent increase;
Diesel oil--58 guaranies per liter, which represents a 20-percent increase;
Fuel oil--44 guaranies per liter, which represents a 18.9-percent increase.

POLICE HOLD LAINO UNDER ARTICLE 79 OF CONSTITUTION

PY032315 Asuncion ULTIMA HORA in Spanish 3 Oct 80 p 27

[Summary] "Dr Domingo Laino, who was detained last Tuesday by the police, did not appear before the Supreme Court this morning, where he had been summoned through a note sent to the central police chief." His wife was awaiting him in court.

"It is appropriate to point out that the police sent a note to the Supreme Court specifiying that Laino has been detained in light of Article 79 of the National constitution." Article 79 explains the provisions of a state of siege, including the authorities right to detain people without trial if they are suspected of endangering internal security.

PRESIDENT BELAUNDE COMMENTS ON APPOINTMENT OF ARGENTINA'S VIOLA

PY071837 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 1657 GMT 4 Oct 80

[Excerpt] Lima, 4 Oct (TELAM-EFE)--Peruvian President Fernando Belaunde Terry said here that the new Argentine president, Gen Roberto Eduardo Viola (ret), will have the task of returning Argentina to the path of democracy.

The Peruvian president said that he arrived at this conclusion after having read reports from Argentina on the appointment of Viola, who will replace Lt Gen Jorge Rafael Videla in March 1981.

Belaunde added: The Argentine Armed Forces have entrusted General Viola with a very important task, similar to the one that the Peruvian Armed Forces fulfilled in Peru when they decided to hold general elections on 18 May.

The Peruvian president said that he was sending very cordial and friendly greetings to Argentina. He also noted that the contacts that the Peruvian and Chilean foreign ministers are holding very promising talks and that these may consolidate the friendship that must reign between two Latin American nations.

PERU ASKS ARGENTINE HELP FOR SHIP TRAPPED BY IRAN-IRAQ WAR

PY071635 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 0229 GMT 7 Oct 80

[Text] Lima, 6 Oct (LATIN)--Peruvian Foreign Minister Javier Arias Stella today announced that the Peruvian Government has asked its Argentine counterpart to mediate in the problem involving the ship Mollendo of the Peruvian Navy which is trapped with its 150-member crew in the Persian Gulf as a result of the war between Iran and Iraq.

The minister held a press conference to explain that when he visited New York a few days ago he met with Iranian and Iraqi representatives, asking them to release the ship. He added that after these meetings the only information he has received came from news agencies to the effect that foreign ships have begun to leave an Iraqi port.

"However, we have been unable to find out whether the ship Mollendo is one of these ships that have begun to leave Iraqi territorial waters," the minister said.

Arias indicated that "what we have done is to get in touch with our embassy in Argentina and instruct them to ask the Argentine Foreign Ministry, which has representatives in Iran and Iraqi, to act on behalf of the Peruvian Government and ask the local authorities to release, if they have not done it yet, the ship Mollendo."

In turn, Navy Minister Mario Castro de Mendoza has told the press that the Mollendo is not running any risks because "it is trapped in a quiet area."

FOREIGN MINISTER ON EFFORTS TO IMPROVE RELATIONS WITH CHILE

PY052320 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 1008 GMT 4 Oct 80

[Excerpt] Lima, 3 Oct (LATIN)--Foreign Minsiter Javier Arias Stella stated here today that Peru "is working" to reestablish relations with Chile at the highest level, but did not mention a date for the normalization of ties between the two countries broken off in January 1979.

The foreign minister said in a statement to TV Channel 4 that the best spirits exist for overcoming the problems that brought about the cooling of Peruvian-Chilean relations and caused them to be maintained at the level of charges d'affaires.

PRESIDENT HERRERA ON TRIP TO DOMINICAN REPUBLIC

PA071606 Madrid EFE in Spanish 0324 GMT 7 Oct 80

[Text] Caracas, 6 Oct (EFE)--Venezuelan President Luis Herrera Campins today explained that the reason for his trip to the Dominican Republic, which begins tomorrow, is to strengthen democracy on the continent. In a speech delivered over radio and television, President Herrera Campins said that the purpose of his 2-day visit to the Dominican Republic is to enhance their friendly relations and to strengthen freedom in America.

"International relations are undergoing deep stress and the threat of war and this calls for immediate action to hold direct dialogues, mainly among friendly governments in the same geographic region," President Herrera Campins said. These dialogues, he added, "are not just to make an honest examination of bilateral relations, but also to try to promote cooperation, peace and international security."

President Herrera Campins said that his government attributes "great significance and importance" to relations with the Dominican Republic, which "is playing an important role in making the Caribbean a zone of peace free from submissive attitude and foreign interventions."

He mentioned the fact that both countries have democratic regimes and that both respect human rights. They both have common objectives, he pointed out, "which are to make the Caribbean into a region of progress and understanding for the harmonious relations among the countries of the continent."

President Herrera Campins referred to "the extremely active mission" that democratic countries, whose strength is based on the law, must carry out in these days "of unrest, threats and disorders." He also mentioned the pride that Venezuelans feel for their state, which is respectful of the law and human rights "and which particularly respects the freedom of expression in the country."

President Herrera Campins praised the diplomacy of "personal contact" among heads of state and added that most conflicts which have altered and threatened world peace could have been prevented or minimized with a sincere dialogue among the heads of state of nations involved. He also referred to the "mutual and spontaneous affection" between the Dominican and Venezuelan peoples as another reason for his visit to the Dominican Republic.

Relations between Venezuela and the Dominican Republic are examples of friendship, understanding and cooperation, President Herrera Campins concluded.

GOVERNMENT CLOSES BORDER WITH COLOMBIA TO TAKE CENSUS

PA072028 Panama City Circuito RPC Television in Spanish 1730 GMT 7 Oct 80

[Text] Bogota--The Venezuelan Government has ordered the temporary closure of its border with Colombia until the conclusion of a census of foreigners without documents in Venezuela, according to diplomatic sources in Bogota.

The closure of the border affects agricultural trade through the Arauca intendency and the Vichada community, according to Bogota police sources.

The Venezuelan decision was made effective precisely at a time when the two countries are concerned about the development of a debate concerning the negotiation of their differences about marine and underwater areas in the Caribbean.

The debate started following the hasty announcement of a final settlement over their differences. Today, the Colombian Todelar Radio Network reported that the closing of the Colombian-Venezuelan border implies a setback in relations between the two countries and asserted that the Venezuelan decision was prompted by statements over border differences and an eventual final settlement.

INDIAN EXTERNAL AFFAIRS MINISTER ARRIVES ON 3-DAY VISIT

PA080357 Mexico City International Service in Spanish 0300 GMT 8 Oct 80

[Text] The Indian external affairs minister has arrived in Mexico City from Havana. He will meet with President Jose Lopez Portillo, the foreign secretary and several other officials. In reporting on his official 3-day visit, the Foreign Secretariat did not disclose the bilateral topics to be discussed.

STATE TV SAYS PRICE OF OIL TO REMAIN UNCHANGED FOR 1980

PA062330 Paris AFP in Spanish 2045 GMT 6 Oct 80

[Text] Mexico City, 6 Oct (AFP)--Mexico has decided not to increase the price of its oil during the fourth quarter of 1980, the state television channel reported today. The current prices of Mexican oil are $34.50 per barrel for the isthmian type and $29 for Maya crude. For its part, Television Channel 2 (private) announced today that after Pemex spoke with its clients, it decided to keep the price of Mexican oil unchanged. Asked about this, Pemex replied it could not confirm or deny the report.

PRI LABOR DEPUTIES PROPOSE THOROUGH ECONOMIC REFORMS

PA071414 San Jose Radio Noticias del Continente in Spanish 0100 GMT 7 Oct 80

[By correspondent Luis Alberto Garcia]

[Text] Labor deputies of the PRI have proposed the comprehensive reorganization of the national economy. In view of the problems of inflation, unemployment and food scarcities in Mexico, the labor deputies warn of the danger presented by various economic problems which may create social unrest. As a basis for their demands, the labor deputies of the majority Mexican party outlined the situation in the country in which the following evils stand out. There have been great advances in individual guarantees in Mexico, but there are still urban and Indian groups which are neglected and out of the national current.

The proposal emphasizes the need for eductation, specialized training and an equitable distribution of the public wealth, health and nutrition; the right to land; and the right to environmental protection and housing. With regard to the right to land, the proposal said that 10 percent of the peasant population [words indistinct] and that therefore there should be greater agricultural development and more social and community property. With regard to the right to education and specialized training, the PRI initiative says that the people should be trained under the ideals of democracy according to the challenges now facing the country. If the right to education remains only a goal, the other social rights to which it is closely linked will not be possible. The right to work cannot exist without education or the full realization of human creativity or the enjoyment of the public wealth. These are some of the proposals included in the initiative presented by the PRI labor deputies to thoroughly reform the national economy from the bottom up.

BUDGET OFFICIAL DENIES PLAN TO NATIONALIZE ECONOMY

PA080339 Caracas Radio Continente Network in Spanish 2100 GMT 7 Oct 80

[Text] In view of the fear expressed by the private sector, Mexican programming and budget Deputy Secretary Francisco Labastida denied that the state is attempting to take over the national economy and explained that the government only wants to serve as economic director. This statement was made by the Mexican official in Acapulco at the conclusion of the Mexican construction industry's 13th congress.

The private sector has expressed its concern over the increase in public investment which, in 1979, was 40 percent higher than in the previous year. When interviewed, the Mexcian deputy secretary said that public investment can be understood only if one realizes that if involves schools, hospitals and other support projects for the community.

MATUTINO EDITORIAL HAILS 1 OCTOBER AS PATRIOTIC MILESTONE

PA040148 Panama City MATUTINO in Spanish 1 Oct 80 p A-4

[Editorial: "A Page in the Calendar"]

[Text] Time goes on through its unending path, its hours marking events of varying significance. Some are fleeting, like a feathery piece of thread carried by the passing wind. Some are serious, permanent events which take root in one's thoughts and become imbedded in the emotions, making them more vivid as time goes by. They are events which are recorded with indelible ink on pages which no jolt can move because they are as heavy and as valuable as gold.

Time wrote one such page a year ago. It chiseled it at Albrook Field, a name which serves as a reminder of an event about which we feel and talk as Panamanians. The event was not written with the tip of a pen but with a waving of flags. One such flag was in a military field where the occupying nation of that time yielded, with a sense of understanding and international justice, its place at the heights so they could be occupied by the natural and sovereign owner of that territory and that area: the Republic of Panama. The other flag was hoisted by several generations of Panamanians atop Ancon Hill, which became a symbol of just as high a patriotic rank as that of the coat of arms the moment those generations saluted from its top, with glee and pride, the world travelers who cover the sea, air and land routes. It is an immovable date with the power to work the miracle of rekindling, strengthening and consolidating the spiritual forces that began dwelling in the soul of all Panamanians the moment they learned of the despoilment created by an antinational and illegal treaty through the simple expediente of force.

Many pages of history's book may move past, fall or be lost. The ink used to write many documents on events which concern Panamanians may fade. However, the ink used to sign those treaties--whose implementation began on a day like this--and used to write the signatures of Omar Torrijos Herrera on behalf of Panama and of Jimmy Carter on behalf of the United States of America can never fade because it is revived every year by the thrilled spirit of an entire people. If this writing, a sacred part of our secular patriotic worship, does not fade neither will this page of the calendar, this unforgettable date, this October 1st [date in boldface] of every year, every century, every millenium...!

LA PRENSA CLAIMS ELECTION WAS 'REVERSE' FOR GOVERNMENT

PA042330 Panama City LA PRENSA in Spanish 3 Oct 80 p 8

[Article by Alonso Villarreal: "The 1980 Elections and Political Trends"]

[Text] The recent elections turned out for some people to be the farce they expected. For others, the elections were a civic exercise, except that they were impaired by censurable defects in organization. Reports received from the entire country would add credence to the theory that these defects were not accidental, but were the result of either deliberate calculation or an obscure plot whose objectives must be analyzed very carefully. For the purposes of this analysis and until the situation is further clarified, the elections can be seen as an indication of the country's political situation and of the most significant trends in the present power struggle.

If the voting is considered from the point of view of the candidates who were presumably elected, the Democratic Revolutionary Party (PRD) won a majority of the seats. It does not matter whether there were 10, 11 or 12. However, if one considers what the votes represent to participating parties and ideological currents, it is obvious that the progovernment sector suffered a clear reverse and that the opposition, divided as it was, emerged triumphant. More than the opposition, it was the majority of the people which made a pronouncement through the vote, asking for a change in a peaceful protest. The political machine, which to date has been invincible, turned out to be not so invincible in most of the provinces and indeed was very vulnerable, particularly if one compares the number of votes with the resources of all kinds that were used to obtain them. The PRD probably did not even receive a number of votes equal to that of its registered

followers (announced as being 175,000). This leaves much room for thought about the quality of the registration, particularly now when the party members have enjoyed the opportunity to express "their intimate truth" at the polls. Had it not been for the candidates--and the million dollar campaign--in Panama Province, the total results of the votes for the supporters of the process would have been absolutely catastrophic. Under these conditions, can there be a Torrijism with or without Torrijos in 1984? A crucial question, if one is considering the option of elections.

The Liberal Party won with some five candidates in the central provinces. It was a resounding triumph obtained in small farming and cattle provinces, based on skillful and high-impact regional campaigns. We do not know what kind of resources were involved, but this was more than the triumph of a party, it was the triumph of the persons who were the candidates of one sector of the Liberal Party. The others failed in the attempt, impairing the position of the old, but still divided party in the rest of the country. [sentence as published] The recently reorganized Christian Democratic Party [PDC] managed to elect two, or possibly three candidates throughout the country. However, it obtained a total of approximately 90,000 votes. While it is true that there were no votes in the elections for parties as such, the PDC developed a party campaign. The figure is notable if one remembers that before 1968, during the times of the "traditional politics," it did not manage to obtain 10,000 votes. Its triumph was resounding in the province with the most political and economic influence in the interior--Chiriqui. Its greatest strength was apparently among the young people, who form the best organized and largest sector of the party in the country.

Of particular significance was the fact that it defeated the (pro-Soviet Communist) People's Party [PDP] in the banana areas, which have been the PDP's traditional stronghold among the unions, and that it showed much strength in Veraguas Province, whose political and social situation sharply contrasts with that of the neighboring Chiriqui Province. (All this will no doubt be the subject of some tearful comments by Isaias and Aunt Tula [characters of "The Guest Pen," a column published by CRITICA newspaper said to be a PDP column]). The Popular Broad Front [FRAMPO] suffered an expected defeat. Its half-hearted criticism against "the official sector" from within the government--or the process, if you will--grew in intensity as the government's preference for the PRD grew. FRAMPO's insistence in remaining under the general's [Torrijos] shadow, its essentially verbose but rather unconvincing campaign may have influenced the PRD's constituents, but barely allowed FRAMPO to receive a number of votes equal to that of its registered followers. Many thought its registration was a farce or perhaps the result of either a show or an extemporaneous and rather subtle political machination for a mostly bureaucratic audience. It was a praiseworthy effort. However, the outcome of this pitiful situation should not be tragic as matters of this sort can always be settled within the party.

The Communist Party demonstrated that it does not have a popular backing or a vast and firm following. This was proved by results from the San Miguelito and Puerto Armuelles districts. It got more support from some sectors in the troubled provinces of Colon and Bocas del Toro. However, the situation in the latter is still extremely confusing and voter turnout (between 25 and 30 percent) in that province, which has again been neglected, was too scant to establish a trend.

The independent candidates in the provinces were a true surprise. The outstanding results they obtained were predictable, bearing in mind that the Panamenist Party followers, or at least some of them, had been left free to vote in the absence of an expected clarifying statement from the party's leader. The returns of the independents throughout the rest of the country were not as expected. Their main function, from a broad political point of view, was to undercut the call for abstension of the opposition parties, many of which carried this call through but not with the expected success. When compared with the votes of other parties in the race, and most particularly the official parties, their results should be "food for thought" for many people in Panama. However, all this should be covered in a separate analysis of the compelling issue of abstention, the efficacy of the system and the style of the political parties in a chaotic as well as a socially and ideologically demanding world.

COSTA RICA

FOREIGN MINISTERS ASKS UN FOR COUNCIL SEAT, PEACE UNIVERSITY

PA080317 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 0100 GMT 8 Oct 80

[Excerpts] Costa Rican Foreign Minister Bernd Niehaus today confirmed our country's candidacy for the UN Security Council seat which Jamaica is going to vacate. The foreign minister also urged the General Assembly meeting in New York to approve the creation of the university for peace.

[Begin recording] This project reinforces the basic principles of the San Francisco charter and the dignity of the assembly members who approved it through a consensus during the last session. Convinced that no obstacle can excuse us from the historic responsibility to promote peace, the Costa Rican Government will pursue its efforts in this regard. We are convinced that the university for peace will be fundamental to the fulfillment of the noble principles set forth in the charter. [end recording]

One of the topics touched on by Foreign Minister Niehaus and in which the delegates of over 150 nations were most interested concerns Costa Rica's candidacy for the Security Council seat which the Cuban Government is also seeking.

[Begin recording] Among Costa Rica's credentials for becoming a part of the supreme organization concerned with international peace and security is the fact that it is one of the few nations in the world which have opted for unconditional disarmament without waiting for others to take the first step. It has banned the army through a constitutional mandate, in such a way that, even when faced with the immenent risk of war, it has not abandoned (?that decision). Internationally Costa Rica is proud to hold several important records such as being the first country to ratify the international conventions promoted by the United Nations, the OAS, the ILO, UNESCO and other international organizations. It has accepted all international jurisdictions such as those of the International Court of Justice, the UN Human Rights Committee and the Inter-American Human Rights Commission and Court. It has abided by all the decisions and even the recommendations of those organizations. It is also one of the most advanced nations in the subordination of its domestic laws to international law and in incorporating the two in such a way that, through an express constitutional provision, international pacts are immediately applicable as internal laws and have a higher precedence than formal law.

For all these reasons, Costa Rica can be a balancing factor on the Security Council, ensuring its contribution to the establishment of international peace and security by virtue of its voting and work records which show its genuine nonalignment, its loyal observance of the UN principles, its avowed respect for international law and human rights and its additional distinction of being one of the few totally disarmed nations in the world.

The ample acknowledgement of this has drawn widespread support for our candidacy. We are grateful for this support and it strengthens our decision to fulfill our duty in the council honorably if we should receive the majority vote needed to be elected as we hope to do. [end recording]

CARAZO GRANTED PERMISSION TO TRAVEL ABROAD

PA071447 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 1200 GMT 7 Oct 80

[Text] The legislative assembly has discussed and approved President Rodrigo Carazo's request for permission to travel abroad.

During the debate, Deputy Ugalde Alvarez said he was voting affirmatively and reminded President Carazo that his attacks against presidential trips during the electoral campaign were mere electoral talk.

Deputy Coto Varela said that soon after devaluating the national currency, the president requested permission to leave the country for 2 weeks, at a time when he should stay to try to solve the nation's problems. He voted against, adding that Carazo during the campaign had said international issues could be settled over the telephone. Deputy Vega also voted against it, explaining he did so in solidarity with retirees. Carazo has vetoed a law improving their pensions, but now will spend money on trips abroad. Deputy Rodriguez Johanson also voted against it.

Another National Liberation deputy, Jimenez Gamboa, said he voted affirmatively since otherwise, the executive branch could issue a decree authorizing the trip anyway. He added that the longer Carazo is out of the country, the better it is for Costa Rica. Deputy Solano Calderon said Carazo could leave on 25 November of this year and return on 5 May 1982. Deputy Arroyo Cordero said the thing to do was to amend the constitution so the president should only need to notify the legislative assembly of his trips. His vote was affirmative.

Deputy Fernandez Saborio said he voted affirmatively so that the trip would enlighten the president somewhat. Deputy Chinchilla also voted affirmatively, even though Carazo had failed to fulfill any of his campaign promises. Deputy Asofeifa Viques said he was voting affirmatively only as a tribute to the Dominican Republic and the United States, with which Costa Rica maintains excellent relations.

Finally, the permission was granted.

NATIONAL DEMOCRATIC PARTY LEGALLY ESTABLISHED

PA050430 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 0100 GMT 5 Oct 80

[Text] The National Democratic Party has legally come into being. In a meeting of its national leadership, the bylaws were approved, the national directorate and political committee established, and the party was legally established. The party's president is Deputy Rodolfo Cerdas Cruz.

The party is made up of four groups: leaders of other parties who are dissatisfied, professionals who hope to cooperate in the country's development, politicians and leaders of other traditional political groups [as heard] and, finally, the popular base, according to Jose Joaquin Chacon.

SALVADORAN PDC SECRETARY GENERAL SEEKS ASYLUM

PA080415 San Jose Radio Noticias del Continente in Spanish 0100 GMT 8 Oct 80

[Text] The AIP reports that Ricardo Ramirez Rauda, secretary general of the Salvadoran Christian Democratic Party [PDC] has resigned from his post and sought asylum in Costa Rica because he believes that [the Salvadoran] junta leans more and more to the right.

The PDC and the Salvadoran Armed Forces charge the regime with having killed 7,000 persons in 10 months. Ramirez Rauda's resignation was confirmed today, according to the AIP, and it emphasizes the deterioration of the PDC and the failure of the coupist plan.

POLITICAL ASYLUM GRANTED TO 13 NICARAGUAN FAMILIES

PA050417 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 0100 GMT 5 Oct 80

[Text] By resolution of the Foreign Ministry, the benefits of political asylum have been granted to 13 Nicaraguans and their relatives. The heads of the families were members of the Nicaraguan National Guard and arrived in the country without the necessary documentation as a result of the war that ended with the overthrow of deceased Gen Anastasio Somoza.

Pursuant to international treaties, each case was studied and classified before the right of asylum was granted by a Foreign Ministry resolution.

BRIEFS

FAVORABLE TRADE BALANCE--For the first 8 months of 1980, Costa Rica had a surplus of $27.2 million in trade with Central America, according to reports issued by the general statistics and census office. Costa Rican trade registered a deficit with Guatemala and El Salvador, and a surplus with Honduras and Nicaragua. [San Jose Radio Noticias del Continente in Spanish 0100 GMT 24 Sep 80 PA]

EL SALVADOR

LEFTISTS LEAVE OAS OFFICES; NO DETAILS ON DEMANDS

PA072358 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 2315 GMT 7 Oct 80

[Text] San Salvador, 7 Oct (ACAN-EFE)--This afternoon leftist activists left the OAS offices in San Salvador which they had occupied on 17 September. So far it is not known whether the leftists demands, such as the suspension of the state of emergency, release of the political prisoners, military evacuation of the University of El Salvador, an end to the repression of the people and an explanation of the disappearance of 300 political prisoners during previous administrations, have been met.

JUNTA MEMBERS ADDRESS CITIZENS IN SAN VICENTE

Duarte on 'International Plot'

PA071240 San Salvador Domestic Service in Spanish 1900 GMT 6 Oct 80

[Text] Junta member Jose Napolean Duarte defended the Venezuelan attitude toward the recent attacks by the Cuban Government and made a brief analysis of the world, Latin American and Central American political situations.

The Salvadoran leader spoke before a gathering at San Vicente Department where he and other members of the Salvadoran revolutionary junta participated in an open working session in the provinces. The gathering was also attended by Cabinet officials and newsmen. Duarte claimed there is an international plot to dominate regions of geopolitical importance and said that El Salvador and all of Central America are part of the objectives of this plot. He said the following:

[Begin recording] The international plot against El Salvador and its leaders is extensive. We favor respect for human dignity. We want to put an end to all this violence--this is our goal. But there are foreign forces which want to impose their solutions to our problems.

Why? he asked. For geopolitical reasons. A similar situation exists in Saudi Arabia and all the Middle East petroleum region, as well as in Vietnam and other regions. These forces strive to create problems in Central America, an important geopolitical area for world domination. This is why these forces are trying to dominate our region. [end recording]

Napoleon Duarte also said that this is why Fidel Castro makes statements in this regard and why he says that he will help dominate America. He has launched a campaign to do this and he has even violated the sovereignty of other countries. Today, Fidel Castro is attacking Venezuela for one reason: Venezuela is exerting its right to judge some criminals. Fidel Castro pretends to impose his decision on the Venezuelan people and government.

In his comments on the Salvadoran situation, Napoleon Duarte also said that there are injustices which have been inherited from the past 50 years and that all the people must participate in finding solutions.

He said that in other parts of the world it has been said that if the Salvadoran people are having problems, foreign powers will have to interfere to find solutions. I tell them, wherever they are, Duarte said, that we do not accept any kind of intervention because our problems must be solved by us. Duarte said that El Salvador will maintain its right to self-determination and will not allow mercenaries from anywhere to come here because we are going to give them the reply that the Salvadorans have ready for them.

Gutierrez Appeal for Cooperation

PA071959 San Salvador Domestic Service in Spanish 1230 GMT 7 Oct 80

[Speech by Col Jamie Abdul Gutierrez, member of the Salvadoran government junta, on 4 October in San Vicente--recorded]

[Text] People of San Vicente, the revolutionary government is here today to continue the constructive dialogue throughout the country which it already has carried out in other departments in order to learn more about the great aspirations of the Salvadoran people every day.

About a year ago, the Salvadoran Armed Forces assumed the task of carrying out the aspirations of the Salvadoran people and in the 15 October 1979 proclamation it set forth a program which we thought was going to address those aspirations. The revolutionary process was initiated according to the principles contained in the proclamation. Its main objectives were social changes and the country's democratization.

Since then, the revolutionary government has already implemented the structural changes required to build a new society. We are also initiating the necessary political changes to establish what the government officials who spoke before me, already mentioned. We already know what the principles of the doctrine of the revolutionary process are and we have also listened to the explanation of the model of development that should be carried out. On 15 October 1979 we were basically up against an extremely divided community and, as Morales Ehrlich said before, now the situation is different because each sector is joining the process and giving up violence little by little. There are still small groups which believe that the only solution is violence. They are definitely wrong. This is a good occasion to tell you that only you can put up a decisive front to stop violence in El Salvador. I appeal to all parents and everyone in charge of guiding our youth to change their tone and to lead youths as true youth leaders should. I am referring to teachers, priests, the military and those groups formed by workers or peasants who have some power to lead others.

We cannot consider the Salvadoran problem as exclusively Salvadoran. It is not an eminently Salvadoran problem. We cannot consider it a problem of the Salvadoran state, not even a continental problem; we have to look at it as a world issue, if we realize that over the last 2 years our country has had to face a merciless aggression from international communism, which is planning to seize this strategic zone, as it has already done in other parts of the world. What has taken place in Southeast Asia, what is happening in the Middle East and Latin America, especially in Central America and the Caribbean--all this is the result of the expansionist ambitions of international communism which is trying to strangle the Western world. But against this aggression, the Salvadoran people are struggling on the side of their armed forces.

Now we can see that conditions which existed on 15 October 1979 have noticeably changed. We also can see how this government, despite having to face a crisis each day, is still in power. What is strange about all this is that after each crisis it emerges stronger and every day the people join its ranks because they realize that what the government is presenting is the only feasible and peaceful solution. We sincerely believe that the Salvadoran people must end violence and that they do not want to listen to those who said that it is necessary to destroy everything to build a new society. We are beginning the democratization process and I am offering, as the ones who spoke before me did, the construction of a new society based on a solid and peaceful democracy in which everyone participates.

To conclude, I wish to thank you all for being here and I invite you to participate and to submit questions to the members of the revolutionary government junta and other government officials here with us, ministers and their assistants, so that we can exchange opinions and clarify some ideas which may still not be clear. I am making this invitation and on behalf of the revolutionary government junta I express my deepest appreciation for your presence here. Thank you.

ARCHBISHOP EXCOMMUNICATES DESECRATORS, COMMENTS ON EVENTS

PA052301 Panama City Acan in Spanish 1808 GMT 5 Oct 80

[By Mauro Espinoza Fernandez]

[Text] San Salvador, 5 Oct (ACAN-EFE)--The archbishop of El Salvador announced today, Sunday, that he is excommunicating the government troops who profaned the eucharist at a church in San Antonio los Ranchos, in the north, on 29 September. "The excommunication includes those who gave the order and those who executed it," said Msgr Arturo Rivera y Damas, the apostolic administrator of San Salvador at the close of today's homily.

Rivera y Damas also said that according to reports of the archbishopric's legal aid office, over 4,700 persons have perished in 1980 in incidents of political violence in El Salvador. Some 3,000 were members of leftist popular organizations, added Rivera y Damas, noting that "it is almost a two to one ratio in comparison with the death of soldiers and paramilitary members of the Nationalist Democratic Organization [ORDEN] at the service of the government." ORDEN, an extreme rightist organization, was officially dissolved by the present government 1 year ago, but it continues to operate.

Rivera y Damas pointed out that in the past 9 months, the archbishopric's legal aid office had registered the disappearance of 289 persons detained by the government, which he compared with the 213 politicians who disappeared between 1976 and 1979. Disrespect for the law is the cause of these disappearances, according to the archbishop. "If someone is guilty of a crime, he should be tried according to law in a de jure regime," he added.

Rivera y Damas said that more than 117 persons had died last week. This figure, plus the number of persons missing, make a total of over 5,000 victims of political violence in El Salvador in 1980.

Continuous raiding of churches and convents are proof of constant harassment against the Salvadoran Catholic Church, said Rivera y Damas. In his opinion, these raids are not isolated cases and are extremely grave.

The prelate showed his disgust for the government's activities, saying that "even pictures of the pope and of the murdered archbishop of San Salvador, Msgr Oscar Arnulfo Romero, are considered subversive."

"Facts should back up the good and cordial relations at diplomatic and official level which they are trying to achieve with the church," said Rivera y Damas in apparent reference to Salvadoran Foreign Minister Fidel Chavez Mena's recent visit to the Vatican.

Chavez Mena stated in San Salvador this week that he had asked the pope to visit this country, but he explained that he had expressed a wish and had not made an official invitation from the government. Apparently, the Vatican has not replied to the Foreign Ministry in any way and has allegedly indicated that political conditions in the area are not appropriate for a visit of John Paul II to this or any other country of the region.

In today's homily, Archbishop Rivera y Damas said that "the time has come for taking a stand and for political participation." However, he explained that his exhortation was not an appeal to take sides and opt for either the alternative of the left or of the government and the right.

"The deterioration of the nation's situation is becoming increasingly evident. The conflict is becoming graver and more complex," said Rivera y Damas.

The popular political participation for which he asked (?should lead) to a national dialogue, said the prelate. But he explained that while the state of siege remains in effect in this country, possibilities for an agreement are minimal.

Rivera y Damas rejected the idea that the government is in a center position, besieged by the extreme right and the extreme left. "It has to be in an extreme position for there to be a possibility of an understanding," he said. In the archbishop's judgment, the left "still has power, perhaps not as much as before, but it still has some force."

Some civilian members of the ruling junta assured recently that the Salvadoran left has already been defeated.

In addition, Rivera y Damas today repeated his appeal to the captors of the former South African ambassador in El Salvador, Archibald Gardner Dunn, and of Salvadoran industrialist Victor Keilhauer to release them. Both Dunn and Keilhauer were abducted by the leftist Farabundo Marti People's Liberation Forces.

'SPECIAL FORCES' SEEK GUERRILLA CAMPS, MERCENARIES

PA072344 San Salvador EL MUNDO in Spanish 6 Oct 80 p 2

[Text] Special forces of military detachment No 3 and of the command instruction center carried out an intensive search for guerrilla camps thought to be reinforced by mercenaries. The search was conducted on Saturday and Sunday in the mountainous regions of La Union and Morazan Departments, armed forces spokesmen said.

The operation, led by a tactical command, was organized by the armed forces general staff based on a series of reports obtained by military intelligence in various parts of the country and by the questioning of members of underground organizations on the existence of guerrilla training camps in the Morazan and La Union Mountains.

It was revealed that the special forces were deployed in such a manner that they would join at the spot where the two departments border and where, according to intelligence reports, there are groups of extremists which have been recently reinforced with mercenaries. War materiel smuggled into the country is being stored there as well, according to the reports.

The armed forces spokesman explained that the most detailed information available on this subversive buildup was found by members of La Union forces in a recently discovered camp in the mountainous area of Morazan. These documents gave valuable information on new camps in remote sectors of the two departments. From these camps, armed operations would be launched against populated rural areas and cities.

Finally it was said that the operation was supported by the Salvadoran Air Force. The command instruction center is located in Morazan Department and includes recently updated installations.

GUERRILLA COMMANDOS REPORTEDLY SEIZING HARVESTS

PA080411 San Jose Radio Noticias del Continente in Spanish 0100 GMT 8 Oct 80

[Text] A new stage of the liberation struggle waged by the revolutionary organizations against the Salvadoran regime has begun. Some 300 guerrillas made the first reported appropriations of staple grains and export products.

In La Haciendita, in the northern part of the country, revolutionary columns carrying automatic weapons and dressed in olive drab seized a significant amount of corn yesterday. They urged us to help them load the cereals and then left, a peasant said. He added that a young woman who arrived with the guerrillas emphasized that the people need the food to continue the war.

Meanwhile, last night 100 peasants seized the Trapichon sugar mill, located 30 km from San Salvador; they also seized the harvest. According to reports from the AIP, the government's army could not prevent the operations.

Some days prior to his death, Ernesto Jovel, commander in chief of the Armed Forces of National Resistance, made an appeal to the Salvadoran people to retain the product of their work from the capitalists and urged them to keep the food to continue the struggle.

Defense Minister Col Jose Guillermo Garcia said a few days ago that the armed forces will watch so that subversive elements will not seize the harvests. AIP dispatches say that observers in El Salvador believe that the seizure of harvests by the revolutionary forces has been occurring for several days but that the government conceals the facts so that the people will not realize it cannot control the situation.

PDC ELECTS EXECUTIVE, POLITICAL COMMITTEES

PA071742 San Salvador EL DIARIO DE HOY in Spanish 6 Oct 80 pp 8, 55

[Excerpt] The national convention of the Christian Democratic Party [PDC] elected the party's executive committee yesterday morning. The convention was attended by delegates from all parts of the country.

Also chosen was the party's political committee, whose members are Pablo Mauricio Alvergue, Fidel Chavez Mena, Julio Alfredo Samayoa Jr., Guillermo Antonio Guevara Lacayo, Julio Adolfo Rey Prendes, Atilio Vieytez, Jose Ovidio Hernandez Delgado, Carlos Aquilino Duarte, Roberto Edmundo Viera and Eduardo Molina Olivares.

GUATEMALA

FOREIGN MINISTER ADDRESSES UN ON VARIOUS ISSUES

PA071941 Guatemala City Radio-Television Guatemala in Spanish 0400 GMT 7 Oct 80

[Text] In a speech during the general debate at the 35th session of the UN General Assembly, Guatemalan Foreign Minister Rafael Castillo Valdez referred to Guatemala's economic situation. Castillo Valdez said that Guatemala's economy has been greatly harmed by the constant increase in the prices of petroleum and its byproducts and by world inflation. He noted that the underdeveloped countries are more vulnerable to the effects of world inflation.

Castillo Valdez stressed that human rights are broadly respected and exercised in Guatemala. The foreign minister also invited the Inter-American Human Rights Commission of the OAS to visit Guatemala.

He added that there are some groups which are inspired by foreign political and economic doctrines and which, instead of channeling their aspirations by participating in political parties, have chosen the path of violence as a way to usurp power. Castillo Valdez said that this behavior is supported and financed from abroad. He said this has led to the promotion of clandestine factions which confront each other and compete in carrying out acts of terrorism and death.

Castillo Valdez also told the United Nations that Guatemala does not accept or recognize any right on the part of Great Britain to unilaterally grant independence to Belize and, according to Castillo Valdez , Guatemala will not permit Great Britain to do so. The foreign minister added that this dispute falls under one of the procedures established in the UN Charter and, therefore, the United Nations should not intervene or issue its view on this issue since instead of helping to solve the problem, it would intervene in the bilateral negotiations by trying to provide a political solution to a territorial dispute.

The foreign minister also criticized the interference of governments which have nothing to do with this issue but which claim the right to make a decision on the issue. He said this violates the principle of nonintervention in the domestic or foreign affairs of other nations.

Castillo Valdez will meet in New York with a British delegation headed by Richard Ridley [name as heard], minister of state for the Foreign and Commonwealth office. The meeting will discuss Belize and will be held on 13-14 October.

The Guatemalan delegation to this new round of talks on Belize includes Foreign Minister Castillo Valdez, Gen Luis Rene Mendoza Palomo, Jose Trinidad (Ducles), Roberto Herrera Ibarguen, Jorge [name indistinct], Hector Alfaro, Ricardo Gomez Galvez, Oscar Lopez Manzanares and Manuel Eduardo Rodriguez.

HONDURAS

ELVIR SIERRA SAYS SETTLEMENT OF CONFLICT MAY BE NEAR

PA072303 Tegucigalpa Radio America in Spanish 1410 GMT 7 Oct 80

[Distributed by Inter-Central American Radio Organization]

[Text] Foreign Minister Cesar Elvir Sierra announced yesterday that the people of Honduras and El Salvador may have good news in early December regarding a definite settlement of the conflicts which have existed between the two countries for years.

Elvir Sierra returned on Sunday from Lima, Peru, where he held the first round of negotiations with his Salvadoran colleague Fidel Chavez Mena and with the direct participation of mediator Dr Jose Luis Bustamante y Rivero.

According to the Honduran foreign minister, the meeting was very positive and significant progress has been made. For this reason, there is a good possibility that the two countries may arrive at a definite agreement after the mediator hands down his recommendations.

Both the Honduran and Salvadoran foreign ministers agreed that the signing of a peace agreement to end the war waged between the two countries in July 1969 could be achieved before the end of this year.

In order to continue with the verbal negotiations, the last phase in the mediation process, Elvir Sierra said he would be leaving again for Lima on 28 October to hold another meeting with the Salvadoran foreign minister and the mediator.

According to the statements of the Honduran foreign minister, everything seems to indicate that the Governments of Honduras and El Salvador will sign a general peace treaty in early December, since the mediation process ends in mid-November.

The committees in charge of the verbal negotiations will hold a series of meetings to discuss the matter directly and will then go before the mediator accompanied by their respective foreign ministers to discuss areas in which partial agreement has been reached. After the foreign ministers' meeting with the mediator, slated for 28 October, they will meet again in mid-November, before the mediator hands down his recommendations, which will be the basis for both countries to arrive at a definite agreement.

STUDENTS OCCUPY CATHEDRAL TO PROTEST U.S. ADVISERS

PA080200 Havana International Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 8 Oct 80

[Text] For the second consecutive day, university students have occupied the Tegucigalpa Cathedral in Honduras demanding the withdrawal of 37 U.S. military advisers who are part of the so-called Rapid Deployment Force recently created by the Pentagon. According to the students, the U.S. military advisers' mission is to train the Honduran Armed Forces to intervene in El Salvador together with the Guatemalan Army.

After the occupation of the cathedral, a U.S. Embassy spokesman said the U.S. officers will not leave Honduras until next year. The students' action coincided with a 15-minute strike on Monday by municipal employees protesting a delay in the payment of their wages.

GROUP DENIES AIDING NICARAGUAN COUNTERREVOLUTIONARIES

PA031917 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1744 GMT 2 Oct 80

[Text] Tegucigalpa, 2 Oct (ACAN-EFE)--The Committee for the Coordination of Aid to Nicaraguan Refugees in Honduras [COREN] denied today that it is in any way aiding individuals interested in overthrowing the present Nicaraguan regime. COREN is comprised of economically-solvent Nicaraguans who try to get all types of aid for their less fortunate compatriots.

Several popular Honduran organizations have repeatedly charged that COREN aids the former Somozist guardsmen who are launching armed attacks against Nicaragua.

According to COREN Secretary General Manuel Lopez Hernandez, "COREN is a strictly humanitarian organization that distributes food, clothing and medicines among Nicaraguan refugees in Honduras. It has nothing to do with counterrevolutionary activities of any kind."

"We Nicaraguan exiles in Honduras can affirm that the charges made against those accused of counterrevolutionary and criminal activities are groundless. We will never either betray the hospitality that we have been offered here, or imperil the neutrality of this country," Lopez Hernandez affirmed.

BRIEFS

NEW GUATELMALAN AMBASSADOR--The Honduran Government has approved the appointment of Maria Mercedes Marroquin as Guatemalan ambassador to Honduras. [Distributed by Inter-Central American Radio Organization] [Tegucigalpa Radio America in Spanish 2005 GMT 2 Oct 80 PA]

NICARAGUA

REPORTAGE ON OAS HUMAN RIGHTS COMMISSION VISIT

Official Welcome

PA061658 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1200 GMT 6 Oct 80

[Excerpt] Leonte Herdocia, national commissioner for human rights, yesterday said that the visit of the Inter-American Human rights commission is very important for Nicaraguan citizens and the revolutionary government. We receive the members of this commission with great pride and satisfaction, Herdocia said. We are happy that they accepted the invitation of the revolutionary government to come to Nicaragua.

[Begin Herdocia recording] We believe that this type of visit shows the political will of the government to implement an efficient system to detect human rights violations. Regarding this, the visit of the commission is very important because you may recall that when this commission came 2 years ago, the Somozist government was in power and the commission members were able to witness the horrible crimes. At that time, they presented a report on their visit to the 9th general assembly of the OAS and the 17th consultative meeting [words indistinct].

Now, this Nicaraguan revolution wants them to come and to witness here the difference between the tragedy that Nicaragua experienced then and the regime of freedom we have today. We now have guarantees. We are very pleased with this visit because it is a visit of the top regional organization on human rights. [end recording]

For his part, Tom Farer, president of the Inter-American Human Rights Commission, thanked the revolutionary government for the invitation on behalf of the OAS. He said: We can truly say that this invitation is a sign of confidence in the objectivity and capability of this commission. We think that we have earned that confidence from our work in the past and we are confident that we shall continue to earn that confidence.

Visit Agenda

PA071327 Managua Radio Corporacion in Spanish 1700 GMT 6 Oct 80

[Excerpt] The Inter-American Human Rights Commission which is currently in Nicaragua will hold a meeting at 1900 with representatives of the Nicaraguan Permanent Human Rights Committee chaired by Ricardo (Paiz) Castillo and Jose Esteban Gonzalez. They will discuss vitally important topics and some suggestions that the local committee deems to be of importance will be made to the inter-American committee members. Local committee coordinator Gonzalez has discussed this and other topics:

[Begin recording] [Gonzalez] During its stay, the inter-American committee will make important official contacts with our organization. Around 1900 today we will meet with the inter-American committee. This is a special honor because the permanent committee will be the first nongovernmental organization in Nicaragua to be visited by the inter-American committee. In the next few days, we will advise the people who have requested our assistance to present their cases to the inter-American committee.

We will provide particular assistance in the presentation of cases of minors, the elderly, women and sickly prison inmates. There will also be a technical meeting between Nicaraguan jurists and inter-American committee delegates to discuss and to make an in-depth analysis of the special courts, both their formal juridical structure and the conduct of the courts.

[Question] What kind of views will you as a committee coordinator air to the inter-American committee?

[Answer] There will be various speakers. First, I want to say that the permanent committee has a national chairman, Ricardo (Paiz) Castillo, who will give the main greeting and say the welcoming words to the inter-American committee. Later we will enter into what I would call the data phase in which I will speak. My expose will deal with specific cases, situations that we have been analyzing because we don't think we should air personal views but simply convey the situations that are arising so the inter-American committee can judge.

[Question] You know, sir, that the government, through the Committee on the Defense of Human Rights, which is a government agency, is making a thorough study of a large number of people or prisoners--political prisoners or Somozist prisoners--who will be released. This number includes women and elderly people. Many cannot remain in prison due to their physical condition or for health reasons. In our judgment, this announcement has fanned the hopes of the Nicaraguan people and has given them great confidence in the revolutionary process. What do you think about this?

[Answer] We want to say that the recent government announcement of its desire to grant a pardon or a partial or general amnesty, which remains to be seen, is a very positive idea. First, I would like to explain something you said in your question and which unfortunately is in general use here. People speak of Somozist prison inmates when they refer to the people who are in jail. As committee coordinator I must say that there is a sizeable number of anti-Somozist, democratic, revolutionary people behind bars. This is one of the reasons we have insisted on not taking the issue of the prison inmates lightly. We think the elderly, children, women and the sick should be given special attention and the government is taking very positive action on this. We commend it for that and endorse this wholeheartedly and with great satisfaction.

We also want to point out that a number of cases have to be reviewed. The permanent committee has discussed some of them very carefully, as in the case of architect Alberto (Sur), who was in prison in January. He told the human rights committee and the Supreme Court that he was mistreated while he was in prison and that he had confirmed that other prison inmates were being mistreated. We know that some witnesses have denied what the architect said, but we have also verified that those witnesses were pressured.

The architect was later imprisoned and sentenced in a ruling that discredits and injures revolutionary justice. He was sentenced to 5 years' imprisonment for attempted homicide against the Nicaraguan people. I will repeat it so the people can hear it right: He has been imprisoned for trying to kill the Nicaraguan people. Any serious attorney knows that this is a veritable legal aberration and that it is juridically, socially and morally groundless. [end recording]

Meeting With Local Officials

PA071652 Managua Domestic Service in Spanish 0500 GMT 7 Oct 80

[Text] Representatives of the Inter-American Human Rights Commission met today with the national human rights commission. Companero Noel Sanchez Arauz, member of the national human rights commission, was interviewed on this meeting.

[Begin recording] [Sanchez Arauz] The most important subject discussed with the Inter-American Human Rights Commission was the work of the national human rights commission. The members of the Inter-American Human Rights Commission recognized that it is one of the first to be established in America. They realize that its actions have been limited to a certain extent but that it has great prospects. The members of the commission who are distinguished and prominent jurists of the continent referred to the various areas of human rights in their questions to Dr Herdocia, national commissioner of human rights. They asked questions on political, civil, social, cultural and [word indistinct] rights. Dr Herdocia explained to them the work of the national commission in the 4 weeks since it has been functioning. He also explained the work of the government in this area. He also told them that the Nicaraguan revolutionary government is [word indistinct]. He also briefed them on the expansion of human rights in Nicaragua. These not only include the traditional political and civil rights but also the right to education. This is shown by the literacy campaign which enabled the Nicaraguan Government to receive an international prize. There has also been the health campaign and the creation of the adult education (?ministry). The elementary, high school and university classrooms are now filled with students. For the first time in Nicaraguan history, the people are exercising the right to education thanks to the revolution.

[Question] What does Nicaragua hope to achieve with the visit of the commission?

[Answer] The national commissioner of human rights was asked about this by the inter-American commission. He replied that it hoped to achieve what the inter-American commission wanted to achieve--an improvement in the development and implementation of human rights in Nicaragua.

[Question] What are the political repercussions of this visit when we are still organizing ourselves in this country?

[Answer] The political repercussions cannot be measured in simple terms; they may or may not exist. Although the commission has its own guidelines it cannot fail to recognize that we are experiencing a revolutionary process and that traditional human rights might have some limitations. However, [words indistinct] can make suggestions to the revolution as experts.

[Question] Has the commission issued some opinion on human rights in Nicaragua?

[Answer] The inter-American commission has not issued any opinion. The members cannot give an opinion on something that they have come to study. They have come with the specific mission of studying the situation of human rights in Nicaragua. They will understand [words indistinct] a revolution. It is not the situation of an ordinary country but of one experiencing a revolution. [end recording]

Nicaraguan Committee Complaint

PA080058 Managua Radio Corporacion in Spanish 1700 GMT 7 Oct 80

[Text] One of the complaints filed with the Inter-American Human Rights Commission which met with the Nicaraguan Permanent Human Rights Committee last night is that attorneys working for the local committee are being constantly appointed public defenders of Somozist prison inmates. According to reports received by our reporters, the attorneys are very necessary to the committee. The local committee's leaders said that the attitude of the special courts is suspicious since, although there are other attorneys, they especially seek out the committee's attorneys. They think this is a maneuver so the attorneys will fall behind in their work and decide to be just defense counsels.

MINISTER TERMS BLUEFIELDS CASE 'EDUCATIONAL EXPERIENCE'

PA071632 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1200 GMT 7 Oct 80

[Text] Comdr William Ramirez, minister for development of the Atlantic coast, has said during an interview with this newscast that the Sandinist Front must be humble and admit errors. He said, however, that the promoters of the disturbances were counterrevolutionary elements. Ramirez discussed the problems on the Atlantic coast for the benefit of our listeners:

[Begin recording] We have viewed this matter with a critical eye and think it was an educational experience for all of us. It taught our people in Bluefields that appropriate procedures and channels must be used to air their concerns with regard to (?our process). Also, it taught the people of Bluefields that they must not allow themselves to be used by leaders like those who cheated them and who had a completely reactionary mentality. Most of the people who participated did not clearly understand or did not know exactly what they wanted.

They even admitted this error to us in public. We went to the black districts--[few names indistinct], Punta Fria and (Golpan)--and they admitted during a Sandinist assembly that they had made a mistake. For our part, we also admitted--with a critical attitude and with the humility that all of us who aspire to be revolutionaries must show--that we had also committed errors, such as not maintaining a constant and ongoing communication with our (?rank and file).

We are positive that the movement was not counterrevolutionary. The ones who were counterrevolutionary were the ringleaders; however, the movement itself was not counterrevolutionary. This has allowed us to see how reaction is subtly working on the Atlantic coast and how the counterrevolutionaries are trying to take advantage of religious mechanisms in a completely senseless way because they are even undermining our people's health and education. This was clearly understood by all of our companeros. Even those who participated in the disturbances said they were wrong. They realize how the leaders had lied to them.

For instance, the leaders said that 800 Cubans were arriving. Actually, the Cuban teachers who were arriving were the same ones, exactly the same ones, who had left on vacation. They are now returning to the rural communities--not to Bluefields. So here alone one can perceive two lies: one, that 800 Cuban teachers were involved and, two, that they were going to stay in Bluefields. Neither of these two things is true.

Where did we fail? We failed in that we, as the Sandinist Front, did not explain that these Cuban teachers were returning here. Our self-criticism concerns the fact that a flow of communication with our people was not permanently maintained. Of course, we totally agree that amends must be made.

Some errors were also committed with regard to the treatment, the verbal treatment, of some sectors of the population. We think it was wrong to say, for instance, Negro. That hurts them enormously.

This has never been the style of the Sandinist Front. We have always respected racial minorities (?because) they have worked with us. The demonstrators themselves said: We are revolutionaries; we are Sandinists; we are not counterrevolutionary. Today, more than ever, we clearly see that this was not a counterrevolutionary movement. The leaders did have a very reactionary attitude.

For this reason, we are reviewing and fixing responsibilities. Of course, those mainly responsible will receive the full weight of the law.

[Question] What [word indistinct] prevails in Bluefields, Commander Ramirez?

[Answer] There is a normal situation as far as production and services are concerned. That is, factories have been reopened and transportation and telephone service are again in operation. In other words, everybody is working normally. However, the return of those being held is pending. We are expediting proceedings. We want the investigation to be stepped up as we want those who played a small role, who did not participate to a great extent, to return to their homes immediately because their responsibility is not the same as that of the ringleaders.

[Question] What role was played in all this by the religious sects and what is their attitude toward the revolution?

[Answer] The main religious sects, that is, the main churches, maintained the right attitude [word indistinct]. We refer to the Moravian Church and the Catholic Church, which are the two major churches, and to the Anglican and the Baptist Churches as institutions. We even met with them after the events and, like us, they expressed concern over these events because they pertain to all of us who are on the Atlantic coast. We pointed out to them that they were morally bound to help us resolve this situation and that they had sort of lost control of it as spiritual leaders of the Atlantic coast, which is very Christian. We pointed this out to them and they admitted that, in effect, more orientation work had to be done. For instance, when the people go to them they must explain the coast's problems a bit more and what the revolution is doing for the people. We have maintained a very cordial, a very close relationship with all churches on the Atlantic coast. This was demonstrated at the meeting in which Commander Wheelock and Guerrilla Commander Humberto Campbell participated.

Now then, certainly two of the ringleaders are religious men. One of them is an Anglican and the other belongs to the Pentecostal Church. However, we are not saying that he represents the Anglican Church. Not in the least. This individual participated but we think it was in a personal sense, and we made this very clear. Therefore, this person is under arrest, not because he is an Anglican but because he adopted a counterrevolutionary attitude that harmed a large number of people who became nervous and suffered emotional instability. Some people are even in jail because of these gentlemen.

Another ringleader is also a religious man. This one is still at large. However, our relations with all churches which are active on the coast are very good. [end recording]

FSLN COMMUNIQUE STATES POSITION REGARDING CHURCH

PA072031 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1800 GMT 7 Oct 80

[Text] BARRICADA, official organ of the Sandinist National Liberation Front [FSLN], today published a communique from the FSLN's National Directorate setting down the position of the vanguard organization of the Sandinist People's revolution in regard to religion.

The FSLN rejects the reactionary campaign to pit the church against the revolution's interests and recognizes the right of religious people as citizens to participate in the construction of the new society.

It also outlines the position [to be held by] FSLN militants in regard to the issue. No Sandinist militant must give opinions on matters which are the exclusive province of the church, the document notes.

The official FSLN communique is a slap in the face for those who, seizing on a given situation, are trying to harm the revolution by making whimsical interpretations of the revolution's thinking in regard to the church.

The full text of the communique was published in today's issue of BARRICADA.

FSLN MESSAGE MARKS OPENING OF NEW SCHOOL YEAR

PA070406 Managua Radio Corporacion in Spanish 1700 GMT 6 Oct 80

[Sandinist national Liberation Front National Directorate message to the university community; date not given]

[Text] Companero university students: On the opening of this new school year the Sandinist National Liberation Front [FSLN] National Directorate sends you all a warm Sandinist greeting in the knowledge that the university community will know how to assume with responsibility and maturity the duties that our people and the revolution impose up on it. We want to point out that the role the university students played in the struggle against the dictatorship and particularly for the defense and support of the FSLN policy and strategy was extremely important to the development of the Sandinist ranks and to the raising of the political consciousness of our people.

Student militacny and the abandonment of self by many students to the people's cause has given university life a degree of responsibility that cannot and should not be decreased in the future. The reconstruction of the nation and the construction of a new society call for greater sense of responsibility and discipline in the performance of duty, notably among the members of this community which is the cradle of the future builders of the country and the instructors of the technical personnel. It is they who will put validity into the economic development of our society as demanded by the current process and it is they who will keep that development going.

The integral formation of the university students, the knowledge of our situation, the study of our history, the achievement of effective technical know-how and experience, all take on fundamental importance in this mammoth task. Devotion to study should be the main task on which the entire university community focuses. If in the past political tasks behooved us to curb that devotion to study, at present study is becoming an ever more imperative duty which cannot be interrupted for any reason. The mass involvement in higher education which the victory of the Sandinist People's revolution has brought about should commit us to make all the necessary efforts so the duty to history, the people and the revolution can be done in our country.

Sandino yesterday, Sandino today, Sandino forever!
Free fatherland or death!
[Signed] FSLN National Directorate

CULTURE MINISTER LEAVES FOR FRG TO RECEIVE PRIZE

PA071529 Managua Domestic Service in Spanish 0500 GMT 7 Oct 80

[Text] Father Ernesto Cardenal, culture minister, yesterday left for the FRG where on 12 October he will receive the peace prize awarded by German book publishers every year. Father Cardenal said he will receive the prize in the name of the Nicaraguan people.

BRIEFS

FLOOD DAMAGE--The flooding of the Lindo River has caused considerable damage in Jalapa, Playitas, El Pital, Cerro de Jesus, Santa Rosa, Solonli and El Coyol. Jalapa, in the Neuva Segovia municipality, located 75 km from Ocotal, produces large amounts of tobacco, coffee, rice and beans. [Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 0300 GMT 7 Oct 80 PA]

INDIA'S MINISTER RAO CONTINUES VISIT, MEETS LEADERS

Meeting With Rodriguez

FL071020 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1000 GMT 7 Oct 80

[Text] Carlos Rafael Rodriguez, vice president of the Councils of State and Ministers, has received Indian External Affairs Minister Narasimha Rao who heads a delegation from his country that is visiting Cuba. At the meeting, they discussed important topics on the international situation and nonaligned countries movement. In this regard, they exchanged views on preparations for the nonaligned movement's ministerial level conference to be held in New Delhi early next year. They also examined the current status and prospects of relations between India and Cuba. Official talks between Cuba and India opened at the Foreign Ministry in Havana. The Indian delegation is led by Narasimha Rao while the Cuban is headed by Interim Foreign Minister Rene Anillo. Indian Foreign Minister Narasimha Rao yesterday was introduced to the diplomatic corps accredited to Cuba and visited the Foreign Trade Ministry where he was received by Minister Ricardo Cabrizas.

Talks With Castro

FL071106 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1045 GMT 7 Oct 80

[Text] Commander in Chief Fidel Castro, president of the Councils of State and Ministers, has received Indian External Affairs Minister Narasimha Rao at the Revolution Palace. During the friendly and cordial meeting, they examined various aspects of the international situation. They also examined matters concerning the nonaligned countries movement, including the forthcoming ministerial level meeting which by mandate of the sixth summit conference will be held in New Delhi next year. The Indian external affairs minister, Mr Rao, delivered to Commander in Chief Fidel Castro a letter from Indian Prime Minister Indira Gandhi.

Discussion With Cabrizas

FL071123 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1100 GMT 7 Oct 80

[Text] Indian External Affairs Minister P.V. Narasimha Rao has visited the Cuban foreign trade minister where he was received by Minister Ricardo Cabrizas. They emphasized that the economies of the two countries complement each other and, in this regard, they discussed those products, machinery and equipment which could be exchanged on a larger scale. They described the meeting as very positive toward the expansion of relations between Cuba and India and they examined the possibility of reaffirming such ties during the forthcoming visit of an Indian commercial delegation.

Departure of Delegation

FL072132 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 2102 GMT 7 Oct 80

[Excerpt] The delegation headed by India's External Affairs Minister P.V. Narasimha Rao departed today after concluding a friendly visit to our country at the invitation of his Cuban counterpart Isidoro Malmierca. The Indian delegation is made up of Vice Minister Eric Gonsalves, Vice Minister for Foreign Affairs (E.R. Sarkan) and Foreign Ministry Directors (Detun Kargi) and (N. Munjabi).

RODRIGUEZ LLOMPART RECEIVES GRENADA'S COARD

FL072328 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 2300 GMT 7 Oct 80

[Text] Hector Rodriguez Llompart, member of the PCC Central Committee and minister-president of the State Committee for Economic Cooperation, today met with Grenada's Deputy Prime Minister Bernard Coard. The talks were held in an atmosphere of fraternal camaraderie. The two sides examined the relations between Cuba and Grenada in various spheres and their future.

DELEGATIONS ARRIVE FOR CEMA DOMESTIC TRADE MINISTERS MEETING

FL071128 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1100 GMT 7 Oct 80

[Text] Delegations of the Soviet Union, Bulgaria and Romania have arrived in Havana to participate in the 12th conference of domestic trade ministers of CEMA-member countries which is scheduled to open today at the palace of conventions. The delegations are headed by the first deputy ministers of domestic trade in their respective nations, (N. Kondrashov), R. Boyadzhiev and Dumitru Petrescu. They were received upon arrival at the airport by Cuban domestic trade vice ministers.

Opening Session

FL071846 Havana Domestic Television Service in Spanish 1700 GMT 7 Oct 80

[Text] The 12th session of the conference of domestic trade ministers of the CEMA-member countries opened today at the palace of conventions. The opening was attended by Flavio Bravo, vice president of the Council of Ministers. Also participating are domestic trade ministers and vice ministers of nine socialist countries who will discuss matters concerning the tasks agreed on at the 34th CEMA meeting dealing with domestic trade, the exchange of goods and the cooperation plan for 1981-82. Cuban Domestic Trade Minister Serafin Fernandez spoke at the opening session, noting the tasks carried out during the work period (?since) the 1979-80 conference, the special reports concluded and the results of multilateral cooperation.

GOVERNMENT OFFERS OPINION TO UN ON NUCLEAR WEAPONS

FL072213 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 2103 GMT 7 Oct 80

[Text] Cuba has stated that finalizing an international agreement forbidding the deployment of nuclear weapons in states where there are none would contribute to international peace and security. A response offered by the Cuban government to a request by the secretary general of the United Nations notes that such an international agreement would constitute an effective measure in controlling arms. The document explains that such a measure should not be understood in the sense that the existence of nuclear arms in territories of states already possessing them is accepted, and that certain guarantees must accompany the adoption of the measure [dealing with the possession of nuclear arms]. Elsewhere the document states that all states have the right to possess the arms they deem necessary for the defense of their sovereignty.

BULGARIAN CONSTRUCTION TROOPS DELEGATION ARRIVES

FL071815 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1700 GMT 7 Oct 80

[Text] Lt Gen Vassil Vassilev, chief of the People's Republic of Bulgaria's Construction Troops, arrived in Havana in the early dawn today at the head of a construction troops delegation. They are in Cuba at the invitation of the Ministry of the Revolutionary Armed Forces [MINFAR]. Div Gen Rigoberto Garcia Fernandez, member of the party Central Committee and chief of the Youth Labor Army [EJT], was on hand to welcome Lt Gen Vassil Vassilev and his delegation at the Jose Marti International Airport. Col Diego Gonzalez Perez, chief of the MINFAR Foreign Relations Directorate, and Maj Gen Duno Petkov, naval, military and air attache at the Bulgarian Embassy in Cuba, also welcomed the distinguished visitor.

During its stay in our country, the Bulgarian Construction Troops delegation will hold talks with EJT chiefs and officers, visit construction projects where EJT members are engaged, and tour places of historic interest.

RAUL CASTRO CHAIRS SANTIAGO PARTY MEETING

FL061021 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1000 GMT 6 Oct 80

[Text] Army Gen Raul Castro, second secretary of the party Central Committee, has made the closing remarks at the party review meeting in Santiago de Cuba. The 381 delegates present at the meeting unanimously elected Commander in Chief Fidel Castro as delegate to the Second Party Congress.

In his closing remarks, the second secretary of the party referred to some economic situations in Santiago de Cuba Province and reiterated the need to tackle them calmly and with a spirit of optimism. Raul went on to note that, as Fidel has declared, we are better prepared than ever on all fronts, the revolution is stronger than ever and, therefore, more is expected from each of us. Regarding future economic development of the province, Raul said that investments of previous years will continue over the 1981-85 period as well as the opening of new sources of jobs. In this regard, he referred to the continuance and conclusion of work in some industrial projects such as the textile mill which will produce 80 million square meters annually, the expansion of the Hermanos Diaz Refinery, the agricultural-livestock packing house and the Soviet engine repair plant.

The army general emphasized that productivity should be increased in the next 5-year period. He added that the general wage reform being implemented under the socialist principle of distribution according to the quantity and quality of work will be an enormous contribution to increasing productivity. Lastly and on behalf of Fidel and of the party Politburo, he congratulated the delegates to the Second Party Congress and the newly elected committee and expressed the party leadership's confidence in and resolute support for the people of Santiago.

DELEGATION LEAVES FOR TRADE UNION LEADERS MEETING IN MEXICO

FL072141 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 2104 GMT 7 Oct 80

[Text] Roberto Veiga, Secretary General of the Central Organization of Cuban Trade Unions [CTC], today departed for Mexico City heading a Cuban labor delegation which will participate in a working session with leaders of the Latin American Workers Permanent Congress for Trade Union Unity--CPUSTAL. The Cuban labor leader was accompanied by CTC Executive Secretary Jesus Escandel.

UJC NATIONAL COMMITTEE BEGINS 9TH PLENUM

FL071750 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1700 GMT 7 Oct 80

[Text] The 9th Plenum of the Union of Young Communists [UJC] National Committee opened this morning at the national UJC cadres school named after Julio Antonio Mella. The plenum is presided over by Ramon Machado Ventura, member of the Politburo; Antonio Perez Herrero, member of the party Central Committee's Secretariat; and Luis Orlando Dominguez, member of the Central Committee and first secretary of the UJC.

Ramon Ramon, of the UJC National Bureau, read an evaluation of the results of the work of the UJC, student and pioneer organizations during the 1979-1980 school term. A discussion began a few moments ago around a proposal to make the textile plant under construction in Santiago de Cuba another shock work for youth. Once finished, this plant will produce 80 million square meters of fabric a year.

The plenum will also hear a report on the work by the Federation of University Students, the Federation of Middle School Students and the Jose Marti Pioneers Organization to salute the Second Party Congress. The 20th year of victory pennant will be presented to the UJC National Committee.

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC

VENEZUELAN PRESIDENT HERRERA ARRIVES ON VISIT

PA071557 Madrid EFE in Spanish 1528 GMT 7 Oct 80

[Text] Santo Domingo, 7 Oct (EFE)--President of Venezuela Luis Herrera Campins; his wife, Betty Urdaneta de Herrera; and a delegation of 13 government officials arrived at Las Americas International Airport in Santo Domingo at 1438 GMT today. The Venezuelan chief of state, who will remain in Santo Domingo for a 48-hour official visit, was greeted by Dominican President Antonio Guzman; his wife, Renee Klang de Guzman; Vice President and Mrs Jacobo Majutla; the entire cabinet; the diplomatic corps; and ranking leaders of the Dominican Armed Forces.

VENEZUELAN FIRM FINDS HIGH GRADE PETROLEUM DEPOSIT

PA040007 Caracas Radio Continente Network in Spanish 2100 GMT 3 Oct 80

[Text] The Venezuelan Las Mercedes Petroleum Company seems to have found petroleum of the finest quality in the Dominican Republic, a Santo Domingo newspaper reported. The news, some of the most important in quite a while in the Dominican Republic, was kept secret for release during the upcoming visit of President Luis Herrera Campins to this country. The newspaper said that the finding would be announced officially during the visit of the Venezuelan president to Santo Domingo next Tuesday. The report does not say in what part of the country the oilfields were found, but it was said that only the precise production level remains to be determined. The Las Mercedes Petroleum Company has been operating in the Dominican Republic for the past 4 years with Venezuelan petroleum specialists.

GRENADA

PRIME MINISTER BISHOP CALLS TERRORIST THREATS 'SINISTER'

PA072027 Paris AFP in Spanish 1853 GMT 7 Oct 80

[Text] St. George's, 7 Oct (AFP)--Prime Minister Maurice Bishop has disclosed here that terrorists have warned the revolutionary Government of Grenada that all Cubans must leave the island "or there will be war." In a message aired by radio, Bishop said the warning was included in a note left by the terrorists who set off a bomb in St. Patricks, in northern Grenada, on 27 September. The prime minister described the threat as "sinister." He also issued a call to all Grenadian men and women to join the various organizations of the popular militia "and to remain vigilant to detect and report the counterrrevolutionaries." He indicated that the terrorists "know very well that one of the best ways to turn back our revolution would be to break or weaken the firm ties which link us to Cuba." "The truth," he said, "is that our relations with Cuba are better than ever. Our admiration and friendship toward Comrade Fidel Castro are greater than ever. And our need, desire and appreciation for his fraternal and disinterested aid are stronger than ever. The reactionaries can stop their childish attempts to confuse our people in this regard."

JAMAICA

SECURITY MINISTER RETURNS FROM MEDICAL TREATMENT IN CUBA

FL061340 Kingston DAILY GLEANER in English 2 Oct 80 p 1

[Text] The minister of national security, the Hon. Dudley Thompson, returned to Jamaica yesterday from Cuba where he has been receiving medical attention for a heart condition since August 19. According to the API [AGENCY FOR PUBLIC INFORMATION], Mr. Thompson's health has greatly improved.